

THE DEFENCE OF FORT HARRISON.

FROM THE FRANKFORT "COMMONWEALTH."

NEW LIBERTY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1848.

Much has been said about George Taylor's mental and cultivated capacities, no man was ever more wronged than he has been, if some newspaper scribbler are to be believed, for he was not a "man of letters," as the true friend of literature would have him; a position to the last degree of the theory of letters. I had frequent opportunities of companionship with him; he was rather reticent to a thoughtful taciturnity; never engaged in light or frivolous conversation; grave and sedate in his whole appearance, all his words and actions gave a striking correspondence to the contents of his mind. His library, which was not large, contained many valuable works on the most important subjects of human knowledge; he was a sincere inquirer after useful knowledge, and his leisure hours were occupied with great industry in their pursuit. Men are greatly mistaken if they suppose that George Taylor has abandoned his energies and powers of mind to the service of the far from true. For men of our country of George Taylor's age, and of his great attainments, the best thing they should have done in the twenty-four years of a life so well spent, would have been to do general and useful knowledge than to passiveness; and his energy, steady habits, joined to strong intellectual endowments, were peculiarly adapted to the growth of those propensities which at the early age were so happily developing themselves in social conversation. George Taylor was exceedingly interested in, not for any great personal gain, with an occasional flourish of pen and ink, to judge of the value of his services in the field, sound, and logical; whatever he spoke, all appeared to hear a sentence well matured and profound. His expression of delivery was not very fluent, yet there was an emphasis, not an indeliberate eloquence in all he said, that the effect was

that we find an attempt made to withhold from Gen. TAY

until after his Russian campaign. It was only necessary to know that the "Little Corporal" was in the fight, to see men to calculating at what hour the victory would be won. And so it was at Buena Vista. The veteran and gallant first part of the day; but any man could have done as well as he. His troops were actually giving way to the overwhelming number of the foe. The mere presence of General Taylor, however, turned the current of events, and gave us victory instead of defeat. The "Little Corporal" was on the ground, and his soldiers thought us more of retreat. "Good! Good!" understoodly, murmured Buena Vista; and all who were not have won that glorious fight but for his presence in the field. No other General could have saved our army on that occasion, and he saved it and covered the country with glory, by turning of what he had previously accomplished.

We report, therefore, that his success at Buena Vista is mainly attributable to the fact of his possessing the extraordinary quality of inspiring confidence in his troops, and in those who admit of no defeat, and which has made him possessed by men; and we intend no disrespect to others when we say that he is the only man living who could have won a battle—which is certainly without any parallel in modern times, and which, in all human probability, will stand alone and alone on the page of history for centuries to come."

What was historical truth then, if we apprehend, not historically true now. Then it was admitted on all hands that Wool, and all his gallant associates, were literally

"I think that every Christian citizen is under obligation to vote in every case where a public officer is to be chosen. The happiness and virtue of the community, no less than the security of property, depends greatly on the character of the magistracy. If I am injured in person or property by a wicked public officer, I have a right to complain of my fellow-citizens who gave him authority over me, or who, when it was in their power, did not prevent his election. As a Christian in this country, above all others, has a duty to perform in this matter, and he disobeys the commandment in the text if he does not perform it."—*President Wayland.*

UNIONTOWNS, PENNSYLVANIA, OCTOBER 17, 1848.

Taylor exceeding those fabricated by Stewart against General Cass, *prevented the publication of the document,*" when exactly the reverse of this is the fact. Finding the document did sustain every cent charged against General Cass, and showed not one cent of extra pay ever received by General Taylor, "Andrew Stewart and his coadjutors" did not prevent, but *procured the publication of the document,* a copy of which, endorsed "ordered to be printed," is in the hands of every member of Congress in the United States. Yet Ritchie & Co. say it was suppressed, and they no doubt know what it had been, as it detects and exposes their falsehoods.

and that grace had not been allowed; and insisted that eight-bills were entitled to the same days of grace as time-bills; fortifying this position by citing many English and American authorities. The Court, after holding the case under advisement, sustained the position taken by the defendant's counsel and granted the nonsuit.

The barque John W. Carter cleared from New York on Tuesday, *containing*, for California, with an invoice some three yards in length, and over seventy thousand dollars in amount. Her cargo would supply a very extensive country store, comprehending almost every article in every line of business known to our merchants.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 16, 1849.

THE RUBY, a Souvenir for 1940, with 11 beautiful engravings on steel, and literary contributions by celebrated authors. Bound in red, cloth. Price \$2. Just published and this day received by **F. TAYLOR.**

ASTRONOMICAL.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

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For conclusive evidence of the fact that General Taylor is to our merchants.—*Journal of Commerce.*